Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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Allentown, Pennsylvania.

ALLENTOWN—situated on the west bank of the river Lehigh, near the junction of the river Lehigh and Jordan, is one of the oldest settlements on that river, and in the different wars of America, was the seat of Indian wars, and *bloody steed*. It was here that Col. James Bird displayed his heroism in the early wars with the aborigines. It was here during the revolutionary war, that the beautiful chime so merrily on Christ church in Philadelphia, were concealed by the Americans; and it was here, at a still later period of our national existence, that the insurrection in which the notorious John Fries bore so conspicuous a part, was fomented, and happily for us all, smothered in its birth.

Inhabited by a few wealthy and enterprising Germans, and free of the many evils from the different post routes by the influence of the neighbouring towns, it remained inactive a long time. Its real elevation, its resources, and difficult to procure the necessary supply of water, had the effect of depriving it of a share in the march of improvement, and remained, as at first, "unnoticed and unknown," until the year 1811, when, by the division of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was incorporated and called *Northampton Borough*, (a name which, by the way, has occasioned innumerable mistakes, and might be altered with advantage.) Since that period it has improved rapidly, and bids fair to eclipse its neighbours in trade and wealth, as it has already done in point of beauty.

The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. One English and two German churches; two Libraries; an Academy and Boarding School, together with three Public Seminaries; a Court-house, decidedly the handsomest in the state; a Jail, for which there is little or no use; twelve or fifteen stores of every description, some of which in point of size and convenience, in the interior of the country, and instead of the long low weather boarded huts of the first settlers, there are seen some splendid three story brick houses, with marble fronts, containing stores rising with those of the metropolis.

The Mauch Chunk Company's canal has opened the trade to Philadelphia and New York, and the property to the amount of $200,000 per annum is sent from Allentown to those cities. Elevated above the surrounding country, and in the immediate vicinity of limestone and it is a fact worthy of notice, that during the years 1831 and '32, the yellow fever of 1793 and '98, and the cholera in 1832 and '33, there was not a single case of sickness in that place, that in any way resembled those diseases. A company incorporated in 1826, have erected a splendid Water Works about half a mile from the town, by means of which a stream of cool spring water is forced up to the height of 160 feet, and distributed through iron pipes through the streets. As a country residence, a more delightful spot cannot be imagined. The natural curiosities are numerous, as well as the springs of Mesers. Martin, Smith and Worman, are justly admired for all who have seen them, while a walk to the Big Rock on the Lehigh mountain, amply repays the adventurer by the extent and variety of the scenes which are there spread out before him on every side. A thousand feet below are seen well cultivated farms, stretching away as far as the eye can reach, except on the north, where the vision is bounded by the Blue Mountains, after forcing its way through which, the river may be traced meandering through a country beautifully varied, until it washes the base of the hill on which the town stands, and then uniting with the Little Lehigh, flows past Cedar and Jordan, rushes along the foot of the Lehigh mountain, and is lost in the distance.

The inhabitants are mild, hospitable and orderly, the situation healthy and highly romantic, and within a convenient distance from Philadelphia, to which city there are two daily lines of stages. The whole number of arrivals and departures of stages amount to 76 weekly. There are four well conducted weekly papers printed in Allentown. In short, whether we consider it as a place of business, or a pleasant retreat from the noise and bustle of the crowded cities, it is alike remarkable, and we confidently assert that none ever visited it without ascending to the top of the first settlers, there are seen some splendid three story brick houses, with marble fronts, containing stores rising with those of the metropolis.

From Atkinson's Casket.

Reminiscences of the West.

"Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes."

"For thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited."—*Isaiah* liv. 2, 3.

"For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are our ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts higher than your thoughts."—*Isaiah* lv. 9.

These were the texts from which was preached the first sermon, I distinctly remember to have heard, and dark and terrible was the occasion. Though still in the full bloom of youth, and not eighth birth-day, the figure of the preacher is still before my mind's eye. Tall, spare, pale and solemn was his visage; his person slender, even light, and his whole figure contrasting and not accordant with the rude and massive scenery in no hour of peril he certainly was, and in a life of more than ordinary vicissitude and circumstance never since have I seen, tears so suddenly changed to smiles of hope, and the murmurings of fear followed by the aspirations of confidence in a power all was made to feel to the inmost soul.

Mark Lane, published in the Casket for June of this year, closes with the following paragraph:

"A mountain seemed to be removed from the breasts of both my parents, and in a few days afterwards the Bulwark of the Lord of the Messiahs was passed by us all; and in those regions were to spend the early and middle life of Mark Bancroft."

Reader, before we again repass the deep flowing river, which winds along you valley, let us seat ourselves on this rocky mountain brow and glance over the region towards the setting sun, while in retrospect we return to the autumn of 1781. What do we see? One wide sweep of forests in the recesses of which dwelt a people in silence, broken only by the wild scream of native animals.—The rude habitation of man appears to open at intervals, but man rarely dreads the echo of his own voice; in the innocent song of his children, he hears intermingled their death-cry and the chilling howl of the savage; he hears the wife of his bosom and her infants imploring Heaven and man for aid from them a worse than tigers rage.

Now let fifty three years pass away, and turn those eyes of yours to the landscape.—Canst thou conceive that the former desolation could be so changed, and that long ere you had closed those own senses! Yes! reader, the face of earth is the same, and the streams meander along the same valleys, and here those eye swept over one vast forest—towns and villages, orchards, meadows, and farms now spread over the canvas.

On a heavy autumn day, the 25th of November 1781, my mother with a beating heart and face bedewed with tears, threw children at her side and one at the breast, crossed the Monongahela, and my father, on a return to the same fear could not entirely conceal apprehensions for his safety and welfare. The road wound as we rose the then winding road from Gillespie's factory-house, and as the mountain-hill exposed the eastern river, that both turned their eyes frequently towards fields they were never to revisit. Still there was something in even the savage scenes of the scenes then presented, which gave strength and fortitude to the mind, and that something was found in the eye of my poor mother, for as the river, valley and the hills and mountains beyond receded or were concealed by the trees, the natural fears of the mind returned, and the prattle of her children, the smiles of her husband, and all could not entirely smooth the path. It is the little incidents which form the fine lines of human individual history; and describing, as I am now about to attempt, the very tones and vibrations of the human heart. My mother spoke the German language fluently, as did her husband, and as I was born of parents who had been an intimate acquaintance of my parents on the banks of the Rhine, and had left his brothers and sisters and settled on Buffalo creek, in what is now Washington county, Pennsylvania, five or six miles westward of where the beautiful village of Washington now stands: this path had accompanied my father for some time to Redstone, and was with us, when we crossed the Monongahela. With a very prepossessing countenance, Mr. Wolf entered into an animated description of the west, making a more flung of shadows of Indian war. The face of a real friend, tones to which she had been long accustomed, and perhaps, carried backwards to more sunny days, the evening came peacefully to my fond mother as we reached our resting place, a Mr. Riley's, and in a rude log cabin, perhaps a more joyous night was never spent, by so many pilgrims, for as pilgrims we were in search of a place of rest.

Here I cannot resist doing justice to Mr. Alexander S. Wilson, who, in his "*Scenery of Border Warfare*," and to the people he describes. Speaking of the persons who constituted the early settlements of "*The Western Country, or Back-Woods*," as the region beyond the Alleghanies was sometimes then called, Mr. Withers with graphic truth observes:

"Although hunting was not the object of most of the old settlers, yet it was, for a good part of the year, the chief employment of their time. And of all those, who thus made their abode in the dense forest, none trampled more upon the neighbouring Indians, none were so well skilled in the use of the rifle, and none so keen upon its authors, as those who were mostly engaged in that pursuit. These, in their occasional "*sallies of war*," best fitted them to thwart the savages in their purposes, and to mitigate their severity in burning and murder of which those acts which enabled them, unperceived to approach the watchful deer in his fair, enabled them likewise to circumvent the Indian in his ambush: and if not always punish, yet frequently defeat him in his object. And added to their perfect knowledge they acquired of the woods, and the ease and certainty, with which they conse-quently, when occasion required, could make their way to any point of the settlements and appraise the inhabitants of approaching danger; and it will be readily admitted, that the more expert and successful the huntsman, the more faithful and active the warrior.

"But rarous scorer as may have been their objects in emigrating, no sooner had they come together, than their trampled enmity against the perfect unison of feeling. Similitude of situation and community of danger, operating as a charge charm, stilled the fierce passions of the heart, and softened the eye with tears. Individual interest, with its train of cares, of pleasure, and of hopes, was forgotten in the general weal; and the common welfare was the only object of solicitude. Thus, as by the force of enemy have driven all others, it was with respect to the Indians, they were united in one heart and one mind, and their whole conduct was characterized by the most perfect unison of feeling. Their habitations, their property, their persons, their wives and children, were all exposed to the same dangers and vicissitudes, and their common safety depended on the same means. Hence arose that perfect equality, that entire community of interest, that unbounded confidence, that kind and generous hospitality, that ardent love of liberty, that undaunted courage, that unconquerable spirit of enterprise, that daring intrepidity, that cool deliberation, that sagacity of conception, that fertility of expedient, that firmness of execution, that self-respect, that sympathy of soul, that devotion of heart, that ardent love for their country, that unbounded confidence in the protection of Heaven, that habitual reliance on the arm of the Almighty, that sublime resignation to his will, that meek submission to his chastisements, that humble gratitude for his mercies, that universal philanthropy, that heavenly charity, that ineffable benevolence, that immortal hope, that glorious triumph, that celestial joy, that eternal happiness, that infinite felicity, that boundless glory, that endless crown, that everlasting throne, that heavenly paradise, that immortal life, that eternal heaven, that infinite God, that universal all, that omnipotent love, that omniscient mind, that omnipresent power, that omnific word, that omnific will, that omnific deed, that omnific thought, that omnific feeling, that omnific soul, that omnific spirit, that omnific life, that omnific heaven, that omnific God, that omnific all, that omnific love, that omnific mind, that omnific

Miscellaneous Summary.

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[illegible] ...pursued thither after the fugitives, and found them at a hotel together wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. He entered their bedroom, and in a transport of passion, most unmercifully beat Mr. S. notwithstanding the tears and entreaties of his youthful bride. He then instantly set off on his return home, declaring his determination to inflict similar chastisement on Mr. S. if he again showed himself at Halstead. On Mr. M. reaching home, the agitation brought on a fit of illness; but as he continued to utter threats against his son-in-law, the father of the latter applied to the Rev. B. Beale, and Mr. M. was bound over to keep the peace in his own recognizances for £100 and two sureties for £50 each. Mr. D. S. is at present at Lochaber very ill. His fair bride remains with him. Mr. S. is 30 years of age, and the lady about 16.

Great Britain and her Colonies.—The annexed table furnishes a complete view of the extent of the British Empire, and the number of British subjects.

Divisions.	Area in square miles.	British subjects.
England,	50,530	13,089,375
Wales,	7,409	805,000
Scotland,	29,435	2,365,930
Ireland,	36,738	7,839,469
Bengal,	306,012	72,000,000
Madras,	141,323	14,700,000
Bombay,	64,938	7,000,000
Ceylon,	27,000	1,000,000
Penang, &c.	1,317	130,000
New Holland,	1,000,000	100,000
Van Dieman's Land,	29,000	40,720
Mauritius,	1,000	104,459
Cape of Good Hope,	120,000	130,575
Western Africa,	1,000	34,913
Lower Canada,	205,863	562,900
Upper Canada,	95,125	250,000
New Brunswick,	26,704	94,201
Nova Scotia,	14,034	153,000
Cape Breton,	3,125	30,000
Prince Edward's Isle,	2,133	32,000
Newfoundland,	35,943	80,000
Hudson Bay Settlement,	575,000	2,000
Jamaica,	6,400	339,000
Trinidad,	2,400	44,163
Barbadoes,	166	102,177
Grenada,	169	28,712
Antigua,	94	35,678
Montserrat,	47	7,406
Dominica,	275	20,030
St. Vincent's,	131	27,734
Nevis,	20	12,159
St. Kitt's,	68	23,922
St. Lucia,	225	18,351
Tobago,	44	13,952
Tortola, &c.	120	10,642
Bahamas,	212	16,836
Bermudas,	36	8,920
Demerara, &c.	30,000	90,124
Belize,	25,000	4,899
Malta, &c.	172	120,960
Gibraltar,	3	17,024
Jersey, &c.		65,836
Man,	230	30,000
Total,	2,814,040	121,929,501

We have before us the annual Report of the Managers of the Union Canal of Pennsylvania. This important work connects, by a route of little more than eighty miles, the Schuylkill with the Susquehanna, and is one of the links of the great chain of internal improvement by which our enterprising neighbors have united the West with the East—Pittsburg with Philadelphia. The report exhibits the increased importance and accommodations of the work. The canal was closed last year for nearly three months, viz: from the 15th December to the 9th of March. Notwithstanding the uncommonly dry season, there was no suspension of trade during the past summer, on account of scarcity of water. The summit level (of which fears have heretofore been entertained) had not only at all times a sufficiency of water, but even served as a reservoir to furnish a supply to some of the levels immediately east of it, where the limestone ground has always proved a great drain upon the canal, by leaks which can only be overcome by planking. The report speaks of the great efficacy of a steam engine, fixed at a point near Lebanon, in raising water to the summit level. The tolls received in the last year, from the 1st of November 1833, to the 1st of November 1834, amount to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being an increase of nearly one-sixth beyond the receipts of the preceding year, and more than double the amount received in 1832. The number of tons which passed through the canal during the year ending the 1st November 1834, is as follows:—from West to East, 53,619; from East to West, [illegible]

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Saturday Morning Post.

Saturday, December 20.

☞ Published weekly, at No. 26 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia, one door from Third Street.

☞ Advertisements from a distance, are not inserted in this paper, unless paid for in advance.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please always mention at what post office the papers are received.

The Coquette's Reply is well meant, but not discreetly expressed. The lines, moreover, have a limping gait, and they would excite the derision of bachelors, rather than contribute to their reform. Our regard for the cause espoused by the writer, induces us to suppress her stanzas.

Tanvas, is too much on the juvenile order to edify our adult readers. He lacks the requisites of a poet.

The suggestion made by a "Paid-in-advance subscriber," shall be duly weighed.

The Essay on "Fictitious writing," by R. is on file.

The story furnished over the signature of a "Bachelor," rather oversteps the modesty of nature. We were not before aware that Cupid is a Blacksmith.

"Newton," we beg to decline.

A "Parody," by V. L. R. next week.

An extract from "Stephen Moreland," a new novel, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

Messrs. Merrick and Agnew, Vine street, have just finished a new Fire Engine, for the use of the Harmony Fire Company. It possesses great power, and the carriage is beautifully ornamented. In the hands of the enterprising young gentlemen who compose the "Harmony," it will be of efficient service to the community.

We give place, on our first page, to an article from Cœlebs, in reply to Miss C. B. B's description of Bachelor's Island, published two weeks since. Cœlebs proves himself an able advocate of the fraternity of Bachelors; and though our sympathies are naturally with the lady, we cannot but applaud the bravery and skill of her antagonist. She is, however, fully competent to sustain the warfare she has commenced.

We have received this week, but at too late an hour for insertion in its proper place, another article in reply to Miss C. B. B., from the pen of the Milford Bard. He speaks with much feeling on the subject, and seems disposed to harbour very unkind thoughts against the race of old maids. He shall have a place in our next.

Application has frequently been made to us for the names of our correspondents, which, in most cases, has proved unsuccessful. The names of our correspondents are never given without their permission.

Proposals have been issued for the publication in this city of a semi-weekly democratic paper, to commence in January next, under the title of the Democratic Herald. We have heard it stated that Dr. T. W. Dyott will be the editor.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The author of "Guy Rivers," who has already so honourably contributed to Carolinian literature, is engaged in the preparation of a new work of fiction, in two volumes, to be entitled "The Yemassee, a Romance of Carolina." It will, as its name imports, be an Indian tale.

Lady Morgan has a new work in press, called "The Princess." A novel called the "Two Friends" is announced from the pen of Lady Blessington.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.—The December number of this valuable publication has just appeared. It contains a number of useful articles, among which are one on Steam Navigation, The Hydrostatic Paradox, Herschel's Theory of the Sun, Information relating to Patents, on the Strength of Materials, &c., besides the usual notice of new patents. Mechanics and men of science, will find this an entertaining work.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

The Book of Nature, embracing a condensed survey of the Animal Kingdom, as well as sketches of Botany, Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, &c. Embellished with numerous splendid engravings. Philadelphia. S. C. Atkinson.

The December number of this periodical was published during the past week. It contains ten large quarto engravings, viz. two of Quadrupeds, two of Ornithology, one of Crustacea, one of Ichthyology, two of Entomology, one of Conchology, and one of Vermes, embracing upwards of one hundred distinct figures, to all which full letter-press descriptions are added.

The value of this work increases with each succeeding number.

We copy a few of the interesting descriptions:

The Wild Hog.—The pursuit of the wild boar is a favourite pastime with the Germans. It is attended with great danger; its large tusks rendering it not only formidable to the dogs, but also to the hunters. The dogs chiefly used for this sport, are of a strong, heavy kind. When the boar is roused from his lair, he proceeds slowly forward, and does not attempt to make great head of his pursuers; on the contrary, he frequently turns round, waits till they come up, and offers to attack them. Dogs are not rash to assault the animal; and after keeping each of them at bay for some time, he again breaks slowly away, and the pursuit is renewed. The chase is continued in this manner till the boar gets tired, and halts; the dogs then attempt to close with him from behind. If the dogs are young and inexperienced, their temerity often costs them their lives; the old ones merely keep him at bay till the hunters come to their assistance, who dispatch the boar with their spears.

The rajahs of some of the northern provinces of India, have a very uncommon mode of shooting the wild boars: They build little clay citadels on the brow of a hill, at the foot of which a quantity of food is scattered every evening. The voice and person of the man who feeds them are at length recognised by the boars, and, on his retiring to a little distance, they take their evening meal with considerable confidence. The rajah conceals himself in his little fortress, and, placing the muzzle of his fowling-piece at a small hole in the wall, takes a deliberate aim at his unsuspecting prey, and kills them.

This animal seeks his food in the evening, and frequently commits great devastation in cultivated fields which are contiguous to his native forests. When pressed with hunger, he will attack, and prey upon animals.

The wild boar inhabits Asia, Africa, Europe, and America, but has not yet been discovered in New Holland. They are amazingly plentiful in the extensive forests of Germany; and frequent the most retired situations.

Singular Pet.—M. De Dieskau captured a wild boar, which was nearly three years of age, and which he rendered so tame, that it would go up stairs to his apartment, fawn upon him like a dog, and eat from his hand. He also endeavoured to bring up one which he caught very young. This animal formed an attachment to a young lady in the house, accompanied her wherever she went, and slept under her bed. Upon one occasion, the animal seemed to take offence at the servant of this young lady for undressing her mistress, and made a furious attack upon her, and, had he been strong enough, would have done her a serious injury. This lady was the only person for whom the boar exhibited the least affection; and, what was strange, he was never fed by her. M. De Dieskau became attached to a tame fox, which he brought to the house; the boar took the attention shewn to the fox so much to heart, that he fretted himself to death.

The hog often grows to an immense size. One was killed on Monday, the 23d March, 1829, belonging to Mr. Lenton, of the Western Inn, Bodmin, which measured nine feet in length, seven feet five inches in girth, and weighed eight hundred and fifteen pounds. It was only twenty-two months old. Some have been known to weigh twelve hundred pounds.

In Minorca, the hog is converted into a beast of draught; a cow, a sow, and two young horses, have been seen there yoked together. In some parts of Italy, swine are employed in hunting for truffles, (the *Lycoperdon tuber* of Linnæus.) A cord is tied round the foot of the animal, and he is led into the fields where this plant is found, and, wherever he begins to dig, it is a sure sign of the plant being immediately under. The hog possesses the sense of smelling and taste in high perfection. Hogs seem to have a great dread of wind; on its approach, they fly to their sty with great precipitation; and, before a storm, they frequently indicate its coming by carrying straw in their mouths.

Chamois Antelope.—The Chamois is an animal of extremely timid manners; and while the herd is feeding, one always acts as a sentinel, and on every alarm gives notice to the rest by a kind of sharp hiss; upon which the whole herd flee off with the utmost rapidity. They are said to feed chiefly in the very early part of the morning, and in the evening. Their chase is a very laborious employment; since the animals must be approached by surprise, and are shot with rifle-barrelled guns. In their stomachs is often found a species of ægagropila, or hair ball, covered with a hard incrustation. They are said to be long-lived animals, and to bring two and sometimes three at a time. The skin of the Chamois is greatly esteemed as a fine kind of leather.

Humming Birds.—The brilliant and lively race of Humming-Birds, so remarkable at once for their beautiful colours and diminutive size, are the peculiar natives of the American continent and adjoining islands, and, with few exceptions, are principally confined to the hotter regions. Their vivacity, swiftness, and singular appearance, unite in rendering them the admiration of mankind; while their colours are so radiant that it is not by comparing them with the analogous hues of other birds that we are enabled to express with propriety their peculiar splendour, but by the more exalted brilliancy of polished metals and precious stones: the ruby, the garnet, the sapphire, the emerald, the topaz, and polished gold, being considered as the most proper objects of elucidation.

The mode of life in the Humming-Birds appears to be uniform. They live by absorbing the sweet juices of flowers, which they extract with their tubular tongues, and though small insects are said to have been sometimes observed in their stomachs, yet this seems rather accidental than regular or natural.

The Remora.—This fish inhabits the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas, but is most common in the latter. Its extraordinary faculty of adhering at pleasure to other bodies, by means of the structure on the back of its head, is mentioned by many writers. Pliny, and a number of others among the ancients, do not hesitate to say that the Remora is able to arrest the motion of a ship in full sail by fastening on its hull. The moderns are more moderate, and simply relate that it is capable of attaching itself so firmly to any smooth surface as to be with difficulty removed; even requiring a strong hand and a lateral motion, so as to slide it from the substance to which it adheres. This faculty is designed to afford the Remora a provision for sustenance; for, being a sluggish swimmer, it makes amends for the disadvantage by fixing itself on the backs of whales, sharks, and other large sea animals.

The Book of Nature is published monthly, at $6 per annum. The work will be completed in two volumes, one of which is already published.

The memoirs of the celebrated thief-taker Vidocq, a second edition of which has been published by Carey & Hart, abounds with interesting sketches of character and peculiar traits of human nature. We have been much amused by an introduction to Madame Henri and her two daughters, whose discretion in the midst of incessant temptations, is truly remarkable. Vidocq thus speaks of the family:

"For some time nothing was talked of but murders, assassinations, robberies; and all those crimes were evidences of the presence of hardened villains; amongst them, perchance, might be some with whom, I had compulsorily associated when at Toulon. It was absolutely necessary to avoid them; for to come again in contact, would have given me much trouble, from the difficulty of not compromising myself. Robbers are like women, when we would escape their vices and their society, all league against us to prevent it; all seek to retain the comrade who would fly from evil; and it is a glory for them to keep him in the abject state whence they themselves wish not to be emancipated, nor would allow others to escape. I recalled to mind the comrades who denounced me at Lyons, and the motives that induced them to have me apprehended. As my experience was fresh, I was very naturally inclined to profit by it, and be on my guard; and, consequently, went into the streets as seldom as possible, and passed nearly all my time in the lower town, at Madame Henri's, where the privateers boarded, and were accommodated with credit on the strength of their respective prizes. Madame Henri, supposing she had ever been a wife, was now a good-looking widow, and still attractive, though she owned to thirty-six. She had two charming girls, who, without forgetting themselves, yet gave hopes to every jolly lad whom fortune favoured. Whoever spent his money in the house, was a welcome guest; and he who squandered most, was always first in estimation with the mother and daughters, as long as his profusion lasted. The hand of these had been promised twenty times; twenty times had they been betrothed, and yet their reputations for virtue had never been blown upon. They were free in conversation, but reserved in manners; and although their purity of mind was not unsullied, yet not one could boast of having induced them to commit a faux-pas. Yet how many naval heroes had been subdued by the power of their charms! How many aspirants, deceived by their unmeaning coquetries, had flattered themselves on a predilection which was to lead them to much bliss! And then, how could not one be mistaken as to the real sentiments of these chaste Dianas, whose perpetual amiability seemed to give the preference to the person last looked upon? The hero of to-day was feasted, fondled; a thousand little attentions were evinced, certain little peculiar privileges permitted,—a kiss, for instance, on the sly; a seducing glance of the eye; economical advice was freely bestowed, whilst seeking to procure something extravagant; they regulated the expenditure of his money, and as funds grew low, which was a matter of course, they learned the fact of approaching penury by the well-timed proffer of a temporary loan; it was rarely refused, and without evincing indifference or disgust, they only expected that necessity and love would send the inamorato to seek new perils. But scarcely was the wind in the sail of the ship of the lover, and he was calculating the happy chances which would ultimately lead to a marriage, and the small loan which he had vowed to return an hundred fold, when already was his place filled by some other fortunate mortal; so that in Madame Henri's house, the lovers were constantly succeeding each other, and her two girls were like two citadels, which, always besieged, and always on the point of surrender in appearance, yet never yielded. When one raised the siege, another attacked the spot; there was illusion for all, and nothing but illusion. Cecile, one of Madame Henri's daughters, had passed her twentieth year; she was a merry one, a great laugher, and would listen without blushing to the broadest joke; and denied only the final surrender of the fort. Hortense, her sister, was much like her, only younger, and her character more natural [illegible] flowed in the views of these two females, for they were so mild and gentle on all occasions. There was no inflammable material in their hearts, although they showed no repugnance to a pressing proposal, and evinced no astonishment at the familiarity of a sailor; yet, be it said, they did not less deserve the surname bestowed on the shepherdess of Vaucouleurs, as well as on a little town of Picardy."

France; Social, Literary, Political. By H. L. Bulwer, M. P. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a work from the pen of a brother of Bulwer, the justly celebrated novel writer; and the portions we have found leisure to peruse, are in the highest degree creditable to his talents. It is not a work of fiction, but the observations of an enlightened, liberal and well-informed Englishman, on the social, literary and political character of France. It throws much light on the habits, customs and manners of the French, and gives an interesting picture of French society. The extracts which we furnish below, may be cited as a favourable specimen of the author's style. He is evidently a man of close observation, and the various tables and statistics which he has furnished, evidence deep and attentive research. The present, we believe, is Mr. H. L. Bulwer's first attempt.

Old Men and Old Women Making Love.—Just see that old man with a bald head, one dark tooth, and a light limp from the gout! The old gentleman said to a lady of my acquaintance the other day, "I am very unhappy, madam, what is to be done in society I am sure I do not know! I am a man of honour. I see those young creatures," (pointing out two or three of the prettiest women in the room,) "I see those young creatures, the tears in their eyes,—pierced to the heart by a gentle glance—I say to myself, *si je me lance*—the mischief is done: I can't help pitying those beautiful flowers which a soft indiscretion might for ever tarnish; I can't help feeling pity for them, madam; I am a man of honour; but what distresses me is to find that every body has not the same pity that I have." The old gentleman spoke with perfect sincerity; by a kind of mutual sympathy for each other's weakness, both sexes in France cheerfully accord that old age is no impediment to the tender passion; nor is it indeed: if the aged lady or aged gentleman have any thing beyond their personal charms to gratify the self-love of an admirer. That the infamous Duc de Richelieu at seventy desolated a province with his intrigues is perfectly conceivable to any one who has seen the cold and disgusting manner with which French women even now prostitute themselves to a reputation. Nor is this all: where no excitement exists—on Sawney's simple maxim, "I'll scratch you if you scratch me," you will frequently find billing and cooing in some retired corner of a saloon, two sexagenarian lovers, who with all the skill of old practitioners, go through the forms of a courtship which it is not to be presumed they can carry further than the form:—might not one have fancied oneself in that island of Mr. Moore's,

> "Where lips till sixty shed no honey,
> And grandames were worth any money;"

Might not one have fancied oneself in that island at the time when one saw Monsieur de Chateaubriand (sixty years old,) desperately in love with a "Duchesse" (of the same age,) while Madame Recamier (no younger,)—flying France in jealousy of Monsieur de Chateaubriand—completed the misery of her old lover, Benj. Constant, who was at once tormented by the reproaches of his aged wife, and the disdain of his aged mistress.

The Italian Women, the English Women, the French Women.—In Italy love is fierce, passionate, impregnated with the sun; in England as in Germany, love is sentimental, ideal. It is not the offspring of the heart, but of the imagination. A poet on the banks of the Rhine is irresistible—a lord on the banks of the Thames is the same. The lord indeed is a kind of poet—a hallowed and mystic being to a people who are always dreaming of lords, and scheming to be ladies. The world of fancy to British dames and damsels is the world of fashion; Almack's and Devonshire House are the "fata morgana" of the proudest and the highest; but every village has "its set," round which is drawn a magic circle; and the dear and seductive are the secret and undefinable, and frequently unattainable charms of those within the circle and those without it. You never heard in England of a clergyman's daughter seduced by a baker's son—of a baker's daughter seduced by a chimney sweeper's boy. The gay attorney seduces the baker's daughter; the clergyman's only child runs away with the Honourable Augustus ——, who is heir, or younger brother to the heir, of the great host where the races are given to the neighbourhood. When the Italian woman takes a lover, she indulges a desperate passion; when the English woman takes a lover, it is frequently to gratify a longing after rank; when a French woman takes a lover, it is most commonly to get an agreeable and interesting companion. As Italy is the land of turbulent emotion; as England is the land of aristocratic pretension; so France is "par excellence," the land of conversation; and as an adulterous courtship is very frequently a series of bon-mots. It is very possibly the kind of gentle eloquence which pervades these relations, that makes the French so peculiarly indulgent to them; you hear of none of the fatal effects of jealous indignation; of the husband or the lover poignarded in the dim-lit street; you hear of no damages and no elopements; the honour of the marriage-bed is never brought before your eyes in the clear comprehensive, and unmistakeable shape of £20,000.—You see a very well dressed gentleman very civil and attentive to a very well dressed lady. If you call of a morning, you find him sitting by her work table; if she stay at home of an evening for the "migraine," you find him seated by her sofa; if you meet her in the world, you find him talking to her husband; a stranger, or a provincial says, "Pray, what relation is Monsieur —— to Madame ——?" He is told quietly, "Monsieur —— is Madame ——'s lover." This gallantry, which is nothing more nor less than a great sociability, a great love of company and conversation, pervades every class of persons, and produces consequences, no doubt, which a love of conversation can hardly justify. In a country where fortunes are small, marriages, though far more frequent with us, have still their limits, and only take place between two persons who can together make up a sufficient income. A vast variety of single ladies, therefore, without fortune, still remain, who are usually guilty of the indiscretion of a lover, even though they have no husband to deceive. Many of these cannot be called a—mp—s in our sense of things, and are honest women in their own. They take unto themselves an affection, to which they remain tolerably faithful, as long as it is understood that the *liaison* continues. The quiet young banker, the quiet young stockbroker, the quiet young lawyer, live until they are rich enough to marry in some connexion of this description. Sanctioned by custom, these left handed marriages are to be found with a certain respectability appertaining to them in all walks of life. The working classes have their somewhat famous "mariages de St. Jacques," which among themselves are highly respectable. The working man, and the lady who takes in washing, or who makes linen, find it cheaper and more comfortable (for the French have their idea of comfort) to take a room together. They take a room, put in their joint furniture (one bed answers for both;) the lady cooks; a common menage and a common purse are established, and the couple's affection usually endures at least as long as their lease. People so living, though one calls himself Mr. Thomas, and the other Mademoiselle Clare, are married à la St. Jacques, and their union is considered every way reputable by their friends and neighbours during the time of its continuance.

Tylney Hall, by Thomas Hood, author of the Comic Annual, &c.—Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Blanchard.

We have read this book from beginning to end, being curious to know how Tom Hood, the most inveterate punster now living, would wade through the tedious details of a modern novel. In the first volume Hood is "at home," in the exercise of his old vocation, and he makes puns as fast as the reader can digest them. He dresses up his characters so humourously, and in such brilliant colours, that we seize the second volume with impatience. Here, however, a chilling change comes over us. Our mirth forsakes us—we no longer meet pun upon pun, and even "Unlucky Joe" grows more unlucky, and sinks his philosophy in despair. All the evil passions of a tragedy of the Schiller school are let loose, and Hood forsakes the bowers of Comus and plunges into the dark caverns of Cerberus. Love, revenge, crime, and their usual concomitant, murder, follow each with amazing rapidity.

Tylney Hall is every way creditable to its author, and as the public will have novels, the republication of the work is judicious. We speak with confidence when we say it will have a decided *run*.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

AN EVENING AT NIEL'S—NO. 2.

Sir Oracle, Fustian and Squibb, in the literary room—Squibb holding in his hand the last Post.

Squibb.—Sir Oracle, the style is yours. You are adjudged guilty of a breach of decorum, in publishing our last conversation without permission. Call in a pitcher of egg nog.

Fustian.—Stay, I prefer Poughkeepsie. Egg nog is a compound of villainous ingredients, made palatable to cover poison. I drink no spirits, either directly or indirectly—the practice is a vile one—vile in its effects, and vile because it is fashionable.

Sir Oracle.—I am not the writer of "An Evening at Niel's—No. 1." Fustian is the culprit.

Fustian.—Culprit, indeed! Culprit, for endeavouring to immortalize my unworthy friends, Sir Oracle and Squibb. Sir Oracle shall pay for the ale, as a punishment for his unkindness.

Sir Oracle.—Be it so, and since Fustian is disposed to become a writer, as well as a critic, I propose that he be appointed secretary of the club, until displaced by another appointment.

Squibb.—Agreed, and with permission to publish, so long as the editor of the Post is disposed to admit into his columns the unbiassed opinions of three disinterested *bachelors*.

Fustian.—Bachelors! You are too emphatic on [illegible]

Squibb.—Yes—as Mary Copp, Little Pickle, and the Drummer boy. She is a sweet creature, truly—all life and animation—spirited in her delineations of character, and deeply affecting in her songs.

Fustian.—You would then excuse a better man than Paganini, for falling in love with her pretty face.

Squibb.—Even the morose Fustian!

Sir Oracle.—The indiscriminate praise bestowed upon actors and actresses, is one of the most serious evils of the day. Every two-penny stage-brawler from London, is cracked-up by the dailies, as the greatest genius of the age—they live on the tide of fame for a week, and then sink down to their ordinary level—again another comes, and the same eulogiums are repeated. The public are cheated—grossly cheated.

Fustian.—True: but you will certainly admit that some of the foreigners who visit us have talent. There is Miss Fanny Jarman, for instance.

Squibb.—You mean Mrs. Fanny Ternan. I saw a notice of the marriage in a London paper.

Sir Oracle.—Another deception that I do not like. I suppose Mr. T. thought that Fanny would be more attractive as a Miss than as his wife, and bring him in more dollars. Be this as it may, Fanny is a lady of brilliant talents—far superior, in her delineations of character, to any other Fanny that has ever appeared on our stage; because she is more natural, and less affected. Her talents have not been properly appreciated, on account of the extravagant praises bestowed upon her predecessors. The same remark may apply to Miss Watson, whose great charm lies in the absence of all affectation in her notes.

Fustian.—I agree with you entirely. I am passionately fond of music, and can sit for hours and enjoy such songs as the "Soldier's Tear," and "Meet me by Moonlight," while I cannot tolerate for ten minutes, the ridiculous Italian airs of most of our imported vocalists. Miss Watson's songs are precisely in accordance with my notions of refined taste, and they correspond with my antique ear. She is worth a dozen Madames and Mademoiselles.

Sir Oracle.—Maywood has proved himself an able manager, and I am glad that he is liberally rewarded. A theatre is a world in miniature, and he who can govern one with credit, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, must possess a strong and well regulated mind. By the way, Maywood is a poet.

Squibb.—The Post of last week contains one of his articles.

Fustian.—It is tolerably fair, but the experiment is a dangerous one. No man of ordinary genius should strive for greatness in more than one pursuit. Writing for the stage, and playing on the stage, are distinct professions, and should ever remain so. Shakspeare failed as an actor, Knowles failed as an actor—

Squibb.—Knowles?

Fustian.—Yes—decidedly. But for his reputation as a dramatic writer, he would not have been tolerated for a second night. He has no genius for the stage, and scarcely a single requisite for a great actor. His manner is grossly uncouth, and his actions without grace or polish.

Sir Oracle.—Still, I do not perceive that the two professions are incompatible. A player may write, though most writers, as you say, have proved unsuccessful on the boards. Maywood is not a writer by profession, but surely he may amuse himself in his leisure hours, in penning a stanza, without impairing his standing as an actor. The error is, that most writers for the stage, knowing what a character ought to be, deem themselves competent to delineate that character, though perhaps sadly deficient in physical energy, and a knowledge of stage movements.

Squibb.—Speaking of theatres and managers, reminds me that Weymss opens on Monday night. Will he succeed?

Fustian.—Weymss is a popular actor, and one who well understands the range of characters in which he excels. Judiciously managed, I see no reason why his establishment should not prosper. But we are interrupted.

Sir Oracle.—We meet again this night week.

While the passengers were waiting in the steamboat office, on Monday, for the 2 o'clock boat to start, a man walked in and took a trunk, remarking that he would carry it to the other office. It was soon found that the trunk was stolen—and after two hours vigilant search, it was found in the north part of the city, and the thief was committed to prison.—*U. S. Gaz.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Fires.—Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, a fire took place near the corner of Coates street and Ninth, which burnt down a carpenter shop and a stable.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, another fire took place in Branch between 3d and 4th streets. The roofs of four three story brick houses were burnt; but the fire was extinguished before it descended to the 3d story.

At the last dates the rivers and canals of this state were all navigable. The present severe weather will probably bind them up, and check the busy progress of inland navigation.

Meetings are being held in the interior of the state in opposition to the School Bill.

At Salem, the thermometer was on Monday morning at 7 degrees below zero. At New Haven on the same day, it was at 2 degrees below.

A rumour is in circulation that Mr. Clay will resign his seat in the Senate and go into the House of Representatives, as leader of the opposition.

There has been a rumour in New York for some weeks past that the Bank of the United States had determined to discount paper at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The report seems to be without the slightest foundation.

It is rumoured that Judge Wayne of Georgia is to be appointed to the seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the demise of Judge Johnson.

The Delaware.—We learn that the river is frozen over above Bordentown, and that the steamboat has of course been unable to get down.

The Hon. *Nathaniel Silsbee* has made known to his constituents, his intention of declining a re-election to the Senate of the United States for Massachusetts.

Amos Otis, who was convicted of the murder of the late Captain James Crosby, but who was reprived for fifteen days, on petition of a number of the citizens of Boston, has since been pardoned by the President, and is now discharged from prison.

United States Bank Stock sold in New York on Monday at 109¾a109⅞.

The ice begins to collect in the Hudson, and navigation, at least above Poughkeepsie, it is expected may close in a few days.

The Courier and Enquirer of New York, denies the right of Congress to delegate to the President, the discretionary power to issue letters of marque and reprisals. It maintains, and with great force too, that this power is inherent in Congress, and thus that body has no more authority to enact a law placing it in other hands, than it has to confer upon the President the power to declare war, levy taxes, and to raise an army.

The acceptance of the challenge of the New York firemen by the Southwark Fire Company, which appeared in several papers, turns out to be unauthorized by the firemen whose names were subscribed.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, has at the head of its columns, the name of Richard M. Johnson, as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Hon. George Robertson, Chief Justice of Kentucky, has accepted the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Law in the Transylvania University.

A carman was killed in Centre street, New York, being run over by his own cart which was heavily loaded. In attempting to extricate it from a ditch, his horse gave a sudden plunge, which caused him to fall and the cart passing over him caused his death instanter.

A young lady passing along the upper part of Broadway, New York, on Sunday morning early, was seized by four villains who stripped her of her cloak and ran off.

Mrs. Hilson, Mrs. Drake, and Mrs. Knight, are at N. Orleans, performing. Cooper and his daughter, Miss Priscilla, are at Washington.

Many of the hotels and stores in Wilmington are now lighted with gas.

In the year ending on the 30th September 1833 there were exported from the United States, 6,819 hogs, 2,040 horses, and 1,011 mules. The hogs went chiefly to Canada and the other British American colonies, the horses chiefly to the same colonies and to the British and French West Indies, and the mules nearly all to the British West Indies. Of horned cattle there were exported 6,837, of which 5950 went to the British American colonies, 836 to the British West Indies, and 51 to the French West Indies.

At the commencement of the New Year, the uniform of the Marine Corps is to be changed to green cloth turned up with yellow. We have seen one of the new coats at the store of Mr. Silas W. Sexton, in Market street, who is the public contractor for this uniform, and can bear testimony to its taste and beauty. If red belongs to the field, when stained with blood, green would seem to be an appropriate colour for the ocean.

On Friday at Baltimore, two hundred additional transportation cars were put on the Baltimore railroad in consequence of the increased trade anticipated from its completion to Harper's Ferry.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

A Fire and Marine Insurance Company is about to be established at Erie in this State.

A young man named Wise, was murdered in an affray in Savannah, on the 5th inst.

Samuel F. Patterson, has been elected Treasurer of the state of North Carolina.

Archibald Cameron, an old man of seventy, was found frozen to death [illegible] New York. The unfortunate man the night before he was discovered, had been on a visit to a friend, and it is supposed on his way home was overcome by the severity of the weather. A verdict in accordance with this fact was given by the coroner.

In 1795, Louis Phillipe, visiting the prisons of St. Michael, found in one of the dungeons an iron cage which was reserved for state prisoners. The young Prince enraged, broke it in pieces.

Baltimore—Ship Building.—The Baltimore Intelligencer of Saturday states that there is now building at the different ship yards in Baltimore, two steam boats, one barque, two brigs, and four or five schooners.

The editor remarks, "such is the reputation of our 'Baltimore Clippers,' that persons from all parts of the world, in want of swift sailing vessels are sure to come to Baltimore. During the past season many vessels have been built on foreign account."

Salutary Provision.—Among the laws passed at the late session of the Legislature of Vermont, was one exempting females from imprisonment for debt.

State Bank.—The Assembly of S. C. has unanimously passed a bill incorporating a new Bank in Charleston, with a capital of two millions, with power to increase the same to four millions.

Indiana.—The Legislature of Indiana met on the 1st inst. The Lieut. Governor presides in the Senate. On the sixth ballot, James Gregory, Esq. was elected Speaker of the House.

Small Pox.—This loathsome disease is raging fatally among the slaves in the Western part of Georgia. Why do they not vaccinate?

Rail Road Improvement.—A great meeting was held at New Orleans on the 20th ultimo, for the purpose of taking measures preparatory to the construction of a rail-road between that city and Nashville in Tennessee.

"Cease, rude Boreas."—A man by the name of Boreas was brought up in New York for attempting to kiss a fair one in the street.

Affair of Honor.—A duel between two *gentlemen* of color, took place in St. Martinsville, La. a few days since. The white duellists are said to be greatly outraged by this innovation of the negroes.—*Southern paper.*

Shocking.—The Boston Traveller of 12th inst. says: "A husband in Prince street, returned home on Tuesday evening, and found his wife cheerful and happy with her babe of eight months old in her arms. He went to the cellar, where he was absent a few minutes, and on coming up found that his wife had dropped on the hearth in a fit, and the child, fallen into the fire, was suffocated, burnt and dead. The wife was partially restored, and hopes are entertained of her recovery, though she is still deranged."

Undignified Legislation.—We find in the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, that, in electing a Chaplain, on the first ballot, four ballots being taken before a choice, Mrs. Anne Royal had two votes!! Those who voted for Mrs. R. ought to be exposed.

Rather Severe.—The Louisville Journal contains the following slap at a brother of the quill.

"If the editor of the Advertiser thinks it good sport to 'jog memories' on the subject of law suits, we must 'jog' *his* memory as to his famous suit against us for a libel—damages $10,000. *Query.*—If we destroyed $10,000 worth of the fellow's character, *how much has he got left?*"

Miraculous Escape.—The stage from Cleaveland to Columbus, Ohio, containing six passengers, among them a lady and child, in the dark ran off the road and was precipitated down a steep of 50 or 60 feet, making several somersets in its descent. Yet, strange to tell, coach horses, passengers and driver, were landed safely in one promiscuous heap, without sustaining the least injury.—*Pittsburg Adv.*

The late Murder.—We learn that the person murdered on Saturday night last, in the neighbourhood of South and Sixth streets, was a sailor who had but a few hours before arrived from Porto Rico. His body was yesterday delivered up to his messmates, who recognised it at a single glance. He is said to have been a man of peaceable disposition, and without an enemy in this part of the world. The rumour as to his being stabbed by his mother-in-law is without the slightest foundation. A person has been arrested and committed to prison on suspicion of being guilty of the crime. The house in which he was stabbed was pointed out by the deceased a few minutes before his death.—*Penn. Enq.*

Honor and Honesty.—We were shown, this morning, a letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this city, from another at New York, covering a draft and bank check for $500 interest on a debt, of which and the debtor we were informed the following facts. *Twenty-six years ago Mr. C——, a respectable merchant in this city, failed—owing, amongst other debts $1600 to Mr. R——. The debt was compounded for $200, and the debtor discharged. Mr. C—— removed to New York, recommenced business, and has been prosperous. From time to time, as he could spare the amount, he voluntarily sent his old friend R—— sums of one and two hundred dollars, until the whole debt was paid, and the $500 now received, is called in the letter, "fifty per cent of the interest"! Such instances of irreproachable honesty, are rare, and therefore worthy of record.—*R.*

[illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

[illegible]

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Dec. 20, 1834.

Editors in the country, who desire to oblige us by the insertion of our prospectus, will confer a favor upon us, and deserve that we have lately issued a new prospectus for the volume for 1835. The publication of the advertisements of the last and present years, is of no benefit whatever.

AMUSEMENTS.

There are several exhibitions note open in this city, deserving which we shall notice the following:

The paintings of Adam and Eve, by Otis, at the Masonic Hall, works which have received high commendation from distinguished judges.

Scientific Saloon, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets—the saloonists writing lady—Juggler's transpose dancing—Italian Polichinello—and the Tower of Ghent in allegory, constitute the entertainments. Will close this evening.

Zoological Institute, Purdy, Welch & Co. 68 South Fifth Street. A rare collection of animals.

The Moorish Lion presented to the President of the United States, by the Emperor of Morocco. 68 South Second street.

Exposition of Beasts, Birds and Reptiles, at the N. W. corner of Second and Tammy streets, N. L.

Diorama of Washington crossing the Delaware, the birth-place of William Tell, and the Cathedral of Otto Wessel, on the Rhine. Washington Hall, South Third street.

A Caméleopard, from the interior of Africa, is now in the Philadelphia Museum, Arcade.

PHILADELPHIA—PENNSYLVANIA.

It is pleasing to ascertain that the previous articles on the subject of our internal trade, which have appeared in this paper, have attracted very general and marked attention. People engaged in their active employment a bit have an opportunity of investigating matters which do not come under their immediate notice, and the prospects of our canal, are no good, that most editors are inclined to think that there is very little work to be done. Others, who have not given over what needs no forcing they leave to the operation of time; on the contrary, we think it imperative on us to give all the information in our power respecting a new species of trade, of vital interest to the whole Union: which, while peoples' eyes are closed in sleep, is working a change that few, comparatively, are apprised of. An observation made to us casually the other day, will illustrate this: a gentleman who lives on the S. fork of Licking Canal, and is engaged in manufacturing, remarked, that he was glad to see the Pennsylvania Canal so prosperous; for he was sure it was going on briskly, as whenever he took his turn in the night, to superintend his mill, he found the boats were passing backwards and forwards the whole night, loaded with merchandize! Thus speaks the contents of a whole book.

Whatever comes immediately home to our own interests we appreciate directly: the same individual observed that even he was already benefited, who had thought himself beyond being reached: and here he related a fact which we have since verified, and it is a most remarkable one, that a single steam boat, recently thoroughly brought from Richmond, Virginia, for the use of our block-smiths, is now actually furnished at a cheaper rate, and of better quality from *beyond the Portage rails—and!* Return boats find it pays a freight to bring it even so great a distance, and it is now, in considerable quantities, for sale on Chesnut street wharf, (Schuylk.), by twenty-one cents per 100 lbs!: brought from beyond the Allegheny mountain. This is one little fact of public interest: hundreds of tube of western butter are trembling in, in fine order, while the sallow and heavy goods, which we alluded to a few weeks since, are coming in greater quantities than ever we had believed, from Baltimore, &c. &c. to proceed westward of the mountains. Out of the trade the more we are gratified with our Pennsylvania projects. A visit to Mr. Dalzell's enormous ware-house, at the corner of Chesnut st. and Schuylkill, will give the less we allude to in a tangible shape. That enterprising gentleman and his partners, occupy the great building erected by the Cay Company, over the former mouth of Dock creek, in which the water is pumped by steam for the supply of Philadelphia. Over the basin, somewhat enlarged, is a huge roof, and on either side commodious wharfs, on which are to relocated canal-boats past under the roof, most alongside the goods and receive their cargo, while completely protected from the weather: into one, the other day, we not-d the following freight was entering:

Coffee for Pittsburgh and Louisville; boxs of dry goods for the same cities, and others more distant; drugs, sugar, hats, drugs, shoes, boots, oil, cotton, household furniture, and a variety of wares not to be enumerated at a hasty glance. At the same time a brig from Baltimore was unloading on a contiguous wharf for the same destinations, putting the bold assertions of the Wheeling papers completely to the blush.

A history of the public spirited efforts of our citizens to promote the public welfare of the State, would form a record of enterprises unsurpassed for extent of outlay, personal exertion, and heroical results. The day of turnpike making has passed pretty much away, but many will remember the enormous subscriptions entered into to promote the intercourse of the most divided points: mountains were sealed, and mountains passed over with an interest that still attaches to the Bonaparte or Hannibal had been their directors, would have crowned their names with the laurelled wreath of the historian. Those names are attached to the great works; men were found, who, for the public good alone, we e content to see the work prosper: they lost their time, labour, and but too frequently their money, in promoting of the good cause: still it is our pride and profit to see now successful. A. Lehman and Mifflin, will, however, be names to descend to posterity: to the first we owe the most of praise for disinterested mental exertion: to the second, in whom indefatigable toil and intelligence were remarkably blended, we owe a tribute for his devotion to the subject for hundreds of years: he has received a regard for the public weal, gave their time without stint or reward.

When turnpike roads were found inadequate to the wants of increasing traffic, a small number of Pennsylvanians formed the association for the promotion of internal improvement. Their object was to enlighten the public mind on those topics: they printed pamphlets and essays, and held up the example of New York as worthy of imitation, if for no other reason, because she was running away with our business. These gentlemen were ridiculed for their pains: they persisted every where, and spared no sacrifice to put the ball in motion.

When once it began to roll, they philosophical ly retired to the shade, of private life, content to see prosperity fairly insured.

The same course was taken with regard to the Rockwater: every one remembers the great excitement the importance of this great undertaking, commenced enlightening the public mind by arguments, facts, and data drawn from similar improvements abroad. They ceased not to write and publish as appropriate, and to the prospect is that this great point will be successfully accomplished before the end of the working season of 1835. Its importance can scarcely be appreciated by those who have never had the experience of the past the great deep, where storms beat the final barks of the seamen, to whom it is a port in the greatest extremity.

The present Board of Trade next took up the internal system in the eye of the public, which had been first started by private and patriotic individuals. We view their efforts to procure a portion of the state improvements with those of Ohio, as of vital importance to the city and state: they must not slacken their exertions, nor cease for a moment to keep the subject before the public eye, and if they speak or spend freely, and we see no reason why we should not, when such great measures are at stake, we should say, that if the conductors of the Board of Trade is deficient in any one thing, it is, in not possessing a single member capable of giving to our citizens lucid views of future undertakings, and impressing upon the public mind the truths of which to remain ignorant is a injury to the state for many years. That body seems in no repect to be alive to the subject, but that alone is not sufficient; action is wanted, and they may set it down on an undeniable truth, that to awaken a community to the importance of such undertakings, it is necessary to keep the circumstances of the case constantly before the public. If none of the members of the Board have time or inclination to employ their pens in this business, our city is full of intelligent minds, who would be glad to be set to work in the matter: they will find a community, judging from former experience, able and willing to second their views. The spirit of a great community like ours, is one which may be confidently relied on, when in judgment it is awakened, the no reasons have always been forthcoming when occasion demanded it. However subject to the fluctuations of trade, and in this she is no exception to the United States, Philadelphia and Philadelphia will always rank among the first cities for wealth, enterprise and available capital, and Pennsylvania among the greatest a sum for resources on which to calculate and operate with certainty and effect.

We must be excused by those who feel as if they were not interested in these matters, if on occasion we recur to them: they are of as much real, not, consequence, that every member of this great community is deeply interested, whether he calls in a newspaper or not. Every man, in the city, is more or less a borrow, in the most honourable mode by which it can be earned. The rich man's income is greatly increased by the rise of rents, or the active employment of trade capital: the mechanic's business was vastly multiplied by bringing the products of distant and cheaper regions to his door; and he will have to work less, or not labor at home, he may give his children a better education with the same amount of labour, by the equalization of distant points, created by the vast facilities of internal improvements. The we speak to is the whole people, and even state; in the Western states the people have a deep interest in the opening of such high roads, because their comforts and luxuries come cheaper to their doors, and are procured at less inconvenience and loss of valuable time: the Eastern portion of the Union is deeply interested in having such a cheap outlet for their wares, which by being transported cheaply, will have a ready sale, thereby vastly increasing their consumption. Let us not then be thought to be riding a favorite hobby, while we attempt occasionally to place our views on a subject in more than greater interest in the topic than any other member of the community; but we do feel roused sometimes at the apparent apathy evinced on this momentous subject.

The Knickerbocker.—The number for December, which completes the fourth volume of this work, has just appeared. It contains a number of valuable articles, and fully sustains the high character which the present conductors of editors have given the work. Among the papers of a lighter cast, "My First and Last Plogging," and "The Set of China," by Miss Leslie, are peculiarly excellent. The former we have in type for insertion next week. The number contains also several grave articles, of an interesting and valuable character.

We are gratified to notice the laudable exertions of the publishers of the The Knickerbocker, to enhance the merit and usefulness of each succeeding number of the work, and we sincerely trust that they enjoy a liberal patronage. Such publications as the Knickerbocker are creditable to the literature of our country, and they should be efficiently sustained.

We copy the following humorous lines, with the modest signature of L. They have been attributed to Miss Leslie, of this city:

THE DEAD.

An Extract from an Unpublished Poem.

The spirits of the loved and the departed
Are with us still, though we see them not:
A rest for the bereaved and broken-hearted,
A house not made with hands—a home on high!
Holy beings of heavenly birth and worth!
A whisper from the marble halls of death.

They have gone from us, and the grave is strong!
Yet 'tis a thought which makes them ever near,
Their voices linger round us, as the song
Of the sweet sky-lark lingers on the ear,
When floating upward in the flush of even
Its lorm is lost from earth, and swallowed up in heaven!

Bemell, the convent rioter, whose trial we published last week, has been acquitted by the jury. The trial of some of his colleagues is now progressing. We doubt whether any individual will be convicted, for the testimony against Bemell was as strong as human evidence is capable of producing.

The result of this trial has occasioned no surprise in our mind, and we are surprised to be acquainted, in some degree, with the public sentiment in Charlestown and Boston. A strong feeling of dislike against the Convent, has existed in the minds of the people in the vicinity, and many respectable individuals, not likely to be influenced by foolish prejudices, believe that the managers of the Convent are guilty of improper conduct. In relation to the internal arrangements of the Convent, we presume that any gross departure from propriety could not fail to be noticed by a jealous community.

Without some explanation the proceedings of the court, in acquitting a man believed to have been prominent in the destruction of the Convent, are remarkable. We have heard it intimated, that a pamphlet, written by a lady who was for some time an inmate in the institution, is about to be published. The publication may throw some light on the subject.

The National Debt.—Only nine years ago, our country owed more than $87,000,000. In 1816, the sum is now 42s. The House of Commons, representative in its character, consists of 658 members. The salary of the Lord High Chancellor, is £14,000 per annum.

Lorenzo Dow.—A lithographic print of this eccentric preacher has just been executed by Childs & Inman, and is for sale at their store. The likeness is excellent, and will be immediately recognized by all who have seen the original. It is for sale at the bookstores.

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In the Senate of this state, Peter Hochstedt (Whig) has been elected speaker, by a majority of one vote over D. J. Dimey. In the House, J. M'Creel (Whig) has been chosen speaker, by a majority of 10 votes over P. Goode. 16 bank branches there is an anti-Jackson majority.

The annual message of Governor Lucas, commencing with a general description of the affairs of this state, says, that the people have been generally prosperous. "Our state," he says, "is advancing with rapid strides; our population is increasing; our towns are building before the hand of industry; farms are enlarging, and farmers are improving their crops, improving their stock, and receiving liberal prices for their produce; manufactories are increasing in number and importance; mechanic arts are springing up; cities improving; and internal improvements, by roads and canals, are actively progressing; in every direction we see the most glowing prospect of unexampled prosperity."

South Carolina.—The Test Oath bill has passed the Senate of this State, by a vote of 31 to 11. It passed the House by a vote of 50 to 29—more than two-thirds in favor of it. Cotton has vastly risen of late—prices have been improved into the state, consumption has been approved by two successive legislatures, and by the people.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature. He received 117 votes. Mr. Seeley has been elected Surveyor General, at 61 votes, to Mr. Harris, 56.

General.—A bill for the construction of a rail-road from Savannah to Mercer, was rejected in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 105 to 29.

The bill in the Senate, to prohibit the circulation of bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars, after the amount to $10, and laid on the table till the first Monday in June—in other words, rejected—yeas 20, nays 28.

Missouri.—The Legislature met at the seat of Government, on Monday, 17th November, when Mr. Jamison was elected Speaker of the House.—The Hon. Lilburn W. Boggs was elected Governor.

The landlords having combined to charge five dollars per week board, resolutions were introduced into both Houses, for changing the place of holding the session, in order to escape the imposition! In the Senate, the proposition was negatived, 19 to 12. In the House, it was debated from time to time, and ably by Mr. Mallory over the heads of the landlords, until the latter, thoroughly alarmed, reduced the board to four dollars per week.

Resolutions have been offered, prohibiting the introduction into the state, of slaves for sale or hire, by other than residents, or persons about to become so and for compelling masters to treat their slaves with humanity.

Indiana.—Both branches of the General Assembly of Indiana convened at Indianapolis, on the 1st inst. and proceeded to organize. A. W. Morris, Esq. was unanimously elected Secretary of the Senate, Jas. Morrison, Assistant Secretary, and James Lemon, Enrolling Secretary, James Gregory, Esq. was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The contest was between him and Mr. Rigger. The latter stood on the sixth trial, 39 for Gregory—35 for Rigger, and two scattering. This election was decided without reference to party politics.—The Governor's Message was submitted on the second inst. It is a plain and unpretending document, and does not interfere with national politics. The receipts into the State Treasury during the past year amounted to $106,797 08, and the disbursements to $121,372 23. The Governor holds very decided language in relation to Internal Improvements.

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On the same day in the House Mr. R. M. Johnson offered a resolution instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to enquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was agreed to. Mr. Crockett, of Tenn. moved the reduction of the prices of public land, offered by Mr. McKinley, was taken up for sale. Messrs. Archer, Bynum, Boardley, Gorham, Johnson of Ky. Speight, Holland and Carr, were nominated as the committee on the part. Instructions were moved by Mr. Bigger. The yeas stood on the sixth trial, 39 for Gregory—35 for Bigger, and two scattering. This election was decided without reference to party politics.—The Governor's Message was submitted on the second inst. It is a plain and unpretending document, and does not interfere with national politics. The receipts into the State Treasury during the past year amounted to $106,797 08, and the disbursements to $121,372 23. The Governor holds very decided language in relation to Internal Improvements.

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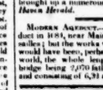
Monday Abstract.—Louis XIV. began an agitation, and the world was convulsed for years. Napoleon smiles; but the works were abandoned in 1668. This would have been, perhaps, the largest aqueduct in the world, the whole length being 80,000 fathoms, the bridge being 2,070 fathoms in length, 220 feet high, and consuming of 6,31 arches.



TO THE LADIES.

Miss Mary Ann Shaw has just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of fresh and fashionable Millinery Goods, which she will open at her Millinery Establishment, No. 20 Chesnut street, a few doors south side.

Tuesday, Dec. 23d.

Millinery Establishment, No. 20 Chesnut street, a few doors south side. dec 20-3t*

Lafayette Rose Company.

A N Annual Meeting of the said Company will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 29th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. when and where the Directors for the ensuing year will be elected. By order of the President.

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

dec 20-3t

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE subscriber has just received a most splendid assortment of goods, suitable for the season, viz. Gilt Bibles, Prayer Books, Diamond Cases, Writing Desks, Pearl and Silver Pocket Books, Pocket Books, Pocket Combs, Fine Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Pocket Books, Pocket Books